THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918

If it were not for the statutes in the case made and provided, there would be no elections this year. As it is, we take our biennial political mud bath, but it promises to be sort of a lick and promise affair. If there has been any sign of lack of confidence in the government, we have failed to see such sign. If men on the street, in the store, in the office, in the shop or in the home, have debated any political issue this year, it has escaped our observation.

Those editors who tried to function politically have got along about as well as the pastor who starts in to read a barrel of old sermons to his congregation. The oldest and dryest of these sermons was the one on the tariff from the text: Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.

The hearts of the gallant editors were not in their work. They were on the fields of France, where our young men are winning the praise and esteem of the world for their country. After the war every other progressive man will want to come and live in America.

New stuff did not get over very well. Some of the editors commenced to enumerate the points of fitness of Major Davis Elkins for the United States Senate, and the people heard them respectfully but it left them rather cold. There have been some strange creatures in the Senate it is true. The strongest reason why their candidate should be elected was not dwelt on at any great length, and that was the rule of the primogeniture and the laws of inheritance, the thing that won the gentleman his nomination.

The question of getting in the soldier vote was not very well defined. It was like one of these practical joke squirt guns. The joker gets to fooling with it, and gets a squirt in his own eye. The process of getting in a soldier's vote under the law is no impossible thing. It only entails the labor and attention to detail of an ordinary chancery suit. The law was passed by a Republican legislature and signed by a Democrat governor, so there you are. This thing of soldiers voting does not intrigue us any way like it ought to. Voting seems so tame compared to shooting. The old, the blind, the lame, and the halt have been left at home to do the voting—let them see to it that the voting is done to the advantage of the soldier.

It is a great blessing that the people can approach the election so coolly and calmly, for the eyes of the world are on us. Family squabbles should be deferred when the world is looking in at the window.

For it has come to pass that the Lord our God has set us high above all nations of the earth.

Somewhere around a big table a number of distinguished men must have met and decided that the county was the unit in finance and fixed the quota that each should contribute to the war chest. And there is where Pocahontas county got hers. It was a day full of sorrow when they figured that Pocahontas county had increased in proportion to the rest of the country, for that is not the case. They lumped Pocahontas off at 17,000 and multiplied it by 20 and said $340,000:00 please. If we had been bragging about our large population this might have been retribution. It was a good deal to ask of a county far removed from the madding crowd, but we venture to say that no county made a better showing all things considered. Before the sun went down last Saturday the subscriptions to the loan in this county had gone over three hundred and fifty thousand, and the home folks were about the most relieved set of people who had ever suffered from anxiety.

Two amounts were given as quotas. One based on population: One on bank resources. According to the banks, the assessment was $262,500 which is a truer index to the population of the county at $20 per capita For instance in the adjoining county of Randolph the amount based on the bank resources was greater than that based on its estimated population. The same is true of Monroe county on the other side of us.

We can talk about these things now but without a word we undertook to get the larger subscription and the people of this county seen their duty and done it. There is only one parallel case, and that is the poor widow's barrel of meal and cruse of oil.

The one disagreeable incident of the campaign was when a banker approached a well to do farmer and asked for a subscription to the bonds. The farmer accustomed no doubt to his broad acres where he can jump up and down and curse and tell the world to keep off, showed that his heart was not right, when as reply, he damned the bonds and damned the government. Thus in the twinkling of an eye, he broke the law agrinst crying down the securities of the government, and against scurrilous talk about the government. Curse not the government, for a bird of the air will carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the the matter. The long arm of the United States reached out and got him. In less than twenty-four hours a quiet, capable gentleman from Washington was here to interview a very penitent farmer, who was assured that his case would be given very careful consideration by the Federal Courts, and to hold himself in readiness to attend upon it at sudden and short notice. The frame of mind of the accused was like that of the repentant man who said: "And I wish I'd died fore I said what I said, or done what I done that day." He had what you call remorse.

We are glad the campaign turned out so well and that there is a shot left in the locker for the Red Cross and associated charities.

The best crop of chestnuts in the memory of man materialized this year and it is now engaging the attention of local political economists. Here is one estimate of what the crop was worth to the county:

For fattening hogs	$50,000.00
Sold to markets	2,000.00
Food value to persons	20,000.00
Total	72,000.00
Less 1 barrel Epson Salts	$40.00
Dental work damages	200.00
Total	240.00
Net gain	$71,760.00

Nothing is counted for the indirect benefits that will be experienced in the preservation of game. Chestnuts will send game into the winter fat and all winter long turkeys and other wild animals will scratch for the fine chestnuts that will be lying so plump and round among the dead leaves. Nothing is counted for the pleasure trips to the woods with the children, nor the worth while hunting that a good chestnut year affords.

There are so many chestnuts that nothing is said about the rest of the mast, for when there are plenty of chestnuts no particular account is taken of acorns, which are much inferior as food,

In Germany they say that they use acorns as a substitute for coffee. They no doubt claim that no nervousness is occasioned by drinking acorn coffee and for that reason it is superior to the kind that is used as an eye opener by practically every house in America. Be that as it may, the Germans have got nervous over something lately.

In Italy they grind sweet chestnuts into a kind of flour which they make into soup or even into bread. Unsound wormy chestnuts inject a sporting chance into the eating of chestnuts, as it is often hard to tell in boiled chestnuts whether the worm is detected or not. But what's the difference when you do not know? In raw chestnuts it is not so hard to tell when you bite into a worm. Knowledge is what makes so many persons unhappy.

One of the hardest nuts to crack in the Bible in speaking of old age: The almond tree shall flourish, and the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail.

We claim that the simplest mode of construction is the best of all biblical language. In the same chapter it says: The grinders shall cease because they are few. Now take the two together, and they mean that the tree that grows the nuts that are hard to chew shall not be disturbed by the old man who has so few grinders left that he cannot eat nuts. That is the way a good many of us feel about the chestnut.

Some years ago there was a pretty good chestnut season and a lot were brought to town for shipment and placed on the floor of the ware house. In the morning a man went to the warehouse and looked down on the platform, and said: "I declare, I did not know that it snowed last night." So he looked again and saw it was innumerable chestnut worms that had crawled out of the crack under the door to pile up and form an imitation snow drift on the doorstep. After that he lost his love for chestnuts to a great extent.

Kein Bundniss ist mit dem Gezucht der Schlangen.—Which being interpreted from the original German of Schiller means: No league is to be made with the brood of the Serpent.

How does that sound for condemning Germany out of its own mouth?

The Hun has kept the world in turmoil as far back as history reaches. They have always been ready for war and plunder. They are of a prolific race and are susceptible to suggestions of war and robbery by their chief tains. It is in the breed. It was to keep back the Huns that the Chinese wall was built. Attilla conquered the nations as the "Scourge of the World," until he had an empire reaching from the Rhine river to China. He never was subdued. He lived to be an old man and died in a carouse on one of his wedding nights. Then his empire fell to pieces because there was no strong man to hold it together. During the Thirty Years War Germany was reduced to ruin and destroyed, and from that time, Prussia, the strongest of the Hun nations dates its success and became in truth and in fact Germany.

There is more than a trace of the Mongolian in the Hun blood yet in spite of the Kaiser's pretended horror of a yellow invasion. In China where a thousand years are as a day, they probably knew all about the scourge of the world and are relieved to find that those fierce fighters have met with fiercer fighiers from the west.

They say that any doctor can conduct a case sucessfully after a correct diagnosis has been made of the ailment. Just so President Wilson was the man who diagnosed the case of Germany to be too much imperialism. Germany at this time is correcting that trouble and clamoring for peace. They say let bygones be bygones. But the nations reply: Your promise is not worth the paper that it is written on.

Great hope is attached to the Socialists by the German people. That is the strongest party there. The Socialists fear as does the rest of thinking Germany, a Bolsheviki reign, realizing that the time is ripe when a word may turn the armed soldiers into that direction as a safeguard from the deadly fire of the allied armies that are driving them back upon the reservation.

It would constitute a reign of terror for the one time ruling class that jockeyed the German people into a disastrous war.

The weak place in the German plan was that the Kaiser could declare war. He did so and said from the first that it was a defensive war. The reason that he was so loud and profane about it being a defensive war, was that was the only kind of war that he could declare. The weak point in the law was that the Kaiser was allowed to define the word defensive. He called this war from which even Austria hung back from a defensive war. The change they propose to make now is to allow the quick declaring of war only in case of invasion, which all goes to show what harm can spring from loose drafting. As in baseball it is an eternal round of making rules and breaking rules.

After the war with France ended in 1871, the Socialists began to show strength in Germany and the old Emperor and Bismarck undertook to abate them. Bebel in the Prussian Parliament gave utterance to these words: "War to the palaces, peace to the cottages, and death to luxurious idleness, is and ever will be the watch word of the proletariat in all parts of the world." In 1878, the old Emperor was walking down the street when a Dr. Nebilling fired on him with a double barrelled shot gun, and filled the old gentleman pretty well up with shot, more than thirty shot being extracted from him. The emperor recovered and a strong law against Socialists was passed under which in one year 171 associations and 45 newspapers were suppressed, and 150 books and pamphlets prohibited.

But they could not keep it down. Socialism became the strongest party of the nation. They bit like suckers at the Kaiser's story that Germany was attacked but the truth has gradually filtered into Germany that they were plunged into a great war with no cause. President Wilson has never wavered from his first position that German people had been betrayed into the act of going to war by their rulers, and that much was to hoped from the truth that sooner or later must dawn upon the minds of the common people of Germany.

It is the choice of being considered a fool or a knave, either of which is bad enough.

Not only has the Macendonian front collapsed. The hypocritical front of the Kaiser has collapsed and the leaders of the common people of Germany are doing what they can to avert the disaster which their headstrong Kaiser prepared for them.

The Germans do not have much choice. They can either submit or be sudued. Any way they take is bad for them. Their frightfulness has recoiled upon them. They hardly knew what to do.

ELECTION OFFICERS

Commissioners and Challengers appointed by the County Court to conduct the General Election to be held in Pocahontas County on Tuesday, November 5, 1918. The first two named commissioners are Democrats, and the name of the Democratic challenger is also first:

GREENBANK DISTRICT

1 Durbin

Receiving Board—H. H. Hudson, J. F. Folks, N. B. Arbogast.

Challengers—Kenna Rexrode and J R. Collins.

Counting Board—Urbannus Burner Wardell Arbogast, W. W. Marshall.

2 Greenbank

Receiving Board—Forrest Warwick Jas. Stretch, Carl Arbogast.

Challengers—D. L. Sheets, Miles Flynn.

Counting Board—W. A. Gladwell, Porter Kerr, D. A. Woods.

3 Dunmore

Receiving Board—E. N. Moore, Jake McLaughlin, Garfield Grimes.

Challengers—Harry Taylor, C. A Little.

Counting Board—Auburn Friel, S. R. Pritchard, Phil Edmison.

4 Cass

Receiving Board—W. R. Ralston, Ed Jackson, J. C. Graves.

Challengers—D. A. Geiger, J. N. Gum.

Counting Board—Burke McCarty, Wm. Siple, A. S. Gillispie.

5 Thornwood

Receiving Board—J. K. Kramer, R. N. Bledsoe, J. C. Wiley.

Challengers—Truman Rennix, Boyd Rexrode.

Counting Board—T. D. Moyers, Roscoe Houchin, L. E. Flowers.

6 Boyer

Receiving Board—C. M. Keller, J. B. Waybright, W. S. Darnell.

Challengers—J. W. Hollen, Adam Calhoun.

Counting Board—Z. J. Nottingham J. G. Spencer, Dan Ryder.

7 Hosterman

Commissioners—T. R. Beverage, P. L. Swink, Joe Warf.

Challengers—Ward W. Houchin, C. C. Wanless.

8 Burner

Commissioners—Charles Curtis, S. W. Kelley, Albert Ash.

Challengers—Joseph Varner, L. H. Bonnell.

9 Bartow

Commissioners—J. P. Townsend, J. K. Hinkle, R. C. Miller.

Challengers—P. M. Yeager, S. F. Rexrode.

EDRAY DISTRICT

1 Marlinton

Receiving Board—J. L. McCue, A. O. Baxter, C. J. McCarty.

Challengers—W. A. Eskridge, A.E. Smith.

Counting Board—W. H. Hull, E. M. Arbogast, M. S. Wilson.

2 Edray

Receiving Board—J A. Young, J. D. Gay, Elmer Poage.

Challengers—Frank Young, Beverly Waugh.

Counting Board—Leo Price, P. L. Carter, W. H. Gilmore.

3 Linwood

Receiving Board—Eugene Gatewood, J. S. Mace, Robert Gibson.

Challengers—John Dunlap, W. A. Wooddell.

4 Cloverlick

Receiving Board—Chas. Shinabery, J. O. Mann, John Sharp.

Challengers—L. T. Coyner, J. R. Ervine.

Counting Board—J. H. Doyle, J.M. Geiger, W. H. Barnes.

5 West Marlinton

Receiving Board—J. A. Sharp, N. A. McElwain, Luther McNeil

Challengers—C. W. Moore, G. H. VanReenan.

Counting Board—Calvin W. Price, E. H. Wade, Andrew Moore.

6 Buckeye

Receiving Board—J. B. McNeil, G. H. Simmons, N. C. Rodgers.

Challengers—Lee Overholt, Davis Auldridge.

Counting Board—Ed Sheets, T. D. Carr, Porter Kellison.

HUNTERSVILLE DISTRICT

1 Frost

Receiving Board—Wise Herold, Price Moore, W. H. Grimes.

Challengers—I. B. Moore, Ben Sharp.

Counting Board—W. T. Townsend Jno. Ryder, Upton Sharp.

2 Huntersville

Receiving Board—W. H. Grose, Gilbert Sharp, J. D. Dilley.

Challengers—Frank Moore, Walter Grimes.

Counting Board—H. L. White, Sherman Curry. J. A. Reed.

3 Thorny Creek

Commissioners—Joe Wilson, Jasper Friel, A. H. Gibson.

Challengers—J.P. Carr, Fred Sharp

4 East Buckeye

Commissioners—John Moss, Hiram Barnes, J, S. Cook.

Challengers—C. K. Clemens, N. H. Cundiff.

LITTLE LEVELS DISTRICT

1 Millpoint

Receiving Board—Grover Thompson. C. M. Wallace, T. W. Hogsett.

Challenge.s—Lee Cackley, J. B. Waugh.

Counting Board—J. M. McNeel, J. H. Lantz, Frank Arbogast.

2 Hillsboro.

Receiving Board—Sherman McCarty, F. T. LaRue, A. E. Kinnison.

Challengers—O. L. Kinnison, Tom Smith.

Counting Board—Joel Beard, L. P. McLaughlin, I. B. Shrader.

3 Lobelia

Receiving Board—T. A. Bruffey, W. C Morgan, W. W. Kinnison.

Challengers—G. A. Hull, W. A. Bruffey.

Counting Board—G. P. Shisler, J. M. L. Vaughn, S. F. Morrison.

4 Seebert

Receiving Board—K. O. Wade, N. P. Kinnison, Sherman Pyles.

Challengers—C. C. Long, E. L. Smith.

Counting Board—W. D. Clark, H. S. Burr, A. J. Cook.

5 Beard

Receiving Board—G. C. Beard, E. K. McCoy, Winters Cochran.

Counting Board—J. F. Rock, Chas. Callison, C. S. May

6 Droop Mountain

Receiving Board—L. P. Curry, Henry Kershner, S. P. Hollandsworth

Challengers—Ed Hodges, A. J. Barrett.

To whom it may concern:

Please do not hold any cattle for me, as I am serving the U. S. A., as a U. S. inspector at Eddystone.

C. B. STING,
Philadelphia, Pa.
6523 Woodland Ave.

PROCLAMATION AND WRIT OF ELECTION BY THE GOVERNOR

To the Commissioners of Election Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties, in State of West Virginia, Greetings:

Whereas, having received due notice and information that a vacancy exists in the office of Judge of the Circuit Court for the Judicial Circuit composed of the counties of Pocahontas and Greenbrier, caused by resignation of Charles S. Dice.

Now, Therefore, I, John J. Cornwell, Governor of the State of West Virginia, in pursuance of the authority vested in me as Governor of said State by section fou. of chapter four of the Code of 1918, do hereby direct that an election be held and conducted at all election precincts in said Judicial Circuit on Tuesday the 5th day of Movember, 1918, for the purpose of electing a Judge of the Circuit Court for the said Twentieth Judicial Circuit to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of said Charles S. Dice, and the election officers shall ascertain, make return, declare and certify the result of said election as prescribed by law.

Done at the Capitol of the State of West Virginia, this the Third day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen, of the State the Fifty-sixth year.

J. J. CORNWELL, Governor.
Houston G. Young, Sec. of State.